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12/1/08

Please enter the following amended paragraph, which begins on page 34,
line ~~8~~⁷, of the Specification:

--In the above-mentioned Examples, employed is the first method of making it possible to orient the emitted light so that the majority of the emitted light can be reflected on the light-emitting surface of the optical waveguide. In other words, the method employed in these examples comprises changing the angle of the emitted light in the previous stage before the light enters the optical waveguide so that the light is specifically oriented in the direction falling within the angle range that meets the optical waveguide condition. Being different from this, the second method is employed in the following Example 4, which is for reducing the degree of light emission from the region of the light-emitting surface of the optical waveguide nearer to the cold-cathode tubes.--

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Please enter the following amended paragraph, which begins on page 34,
line ~~22~~²¹, of the Specification:

--An outline of the constitution of the backlight unit of this Example is described with reference to Fig. 4A to Fig. 4C. Fig. 4A is a view of the backlight unit of this Example seen on its emission side. Fig. 4B is a cross-sectional view of Fig. 4A cut along the line A-A. As illustrated, the backlight unit comprises an acrylic plate 1 (this serves as an optical waveguide) with a light-scattering pattern 114 formed on its back surface, and two cold-cathode tubes 2, 4 disposed nearly in parallel with each other on and along one side of the acrylic plate 1. A housing 6 having a reflector 10 (for this, an aluminum film is popularly used) on its inner surface is provided to surround the two